

"MISS DEWEY," THE SMARTEST BEAR IN THE WORLD.

SHE RIDES IN CABS, CATCHES A BALL, DRINKS COCKTAILS, AND IS ALTOGETHER AMIABLE.

AND UP ON THE BOULEVARD HER PLAYFUL WAYS WERE THE TALK OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.



HAPPY IN
A HANSOM

As a matter of fact, when you come to know this bear you find her—for she is a lady—the most amiable, winsome, humorous, and altogether charming animal you ever met.

She is a brown bear, aged three months, a native of British Columbia. This Spring she was presented to an actor named Tim Murphy, who was touring in that province. Mr. Murphy handed her over to Miss Dorothy Sharrod, of his company, and she has taken care of the little bear ever since.

Shortly after the bear joined the theatrical profession she was christened Dewey Sharrod, in honor of the victor of Manila and of her mistress.

Miss Sharrod took care of Miss Dewey while the company travelled from city to city. She paid Miss Dewey's hotel expenses and looked after her health and comfort.

It was when she reached New York that Miss Dewey began to see life for the first time. The sights and sounds of the great metropolis filled her with an uncontrollable joy. She is living at Eighty-eighth street and the Boulevard, where Miss Sharrod is making her home for the summer. This Miss Dewey finds an admirable centre from which to make little excursions.

Miss Sharrod takes Dewey out almost every day for a stroll on the Boulevard. On these occasions Dewey is restrained by a chain about seven feet long. This gives her considerable less freedom than she would like, but still permits her to have a lot of fun.

Dewey is an extremely close student of men, manners and things. Everything she sees she wishes to take hold of and examine thoroughly. The other day a nursemaid was lazily wheeling a baby carriage along the Boulevard. She felt something hindering the carriage, and, looking down, saw a small bear gazing with deep interest at the baby in her charge. She shrieked, and Miss Sharrod pulled Dewey away. Of course, she meant no harm.

When Miss Dewey was out West she had to ride a great deal in cabs. She likes the sensation, and now, whenever she sees a cab she jumps into it. She prefers hansom cabs, because she can see so much out of them.

As she walks along the Boulevard a house will arouse her curiosity. She will bound up the stoop and try to get in. The little trees along the Boulevard please her, and she often climbs up them. She is a source of considerable trouble to anybody who goes out with her, but she repays this by her affection



THE HEAD
OF
"MISS DEWEY."
(HALF LIFE SIZE)



KISSING HER
MISTRESS

and entertaining ways. One of her annoying tricks is to rush at a lamp post and twist her chain around and around it.

She is very fond of children, and when she sees any of them playing she always wants to join them. She can catch a ball in a way that would make her a valuable addition to a baseball team.

Dewey walks on her hind legs as well as on all fours, and very often she adopts the human method of progression by preference. When in a room with company she always walks on her hind legs.

Miss Dewey is simply amiability personified. No dog who spends his life being mauled by a dozen small boys is better tempered than this bear. She loves to be fondled, and is only happy in human society. She has never been known to utter a cross sound or to resent any amount of teasing.

It is not to be assumed that Miss Dewey is an absolutely spotless character. If she were, she would not be so amusing. When she was out West she acquired a great familiarity with barrooms. Hence her liking for cocktails and all forms of rum. When she is thirsty she likes a good big draught of beer, but when she drinks merely for sociability she prefers a cocktail. She conveys the glass to her lips with her own paws. Painful to relate, she has several times been overcome by liquor.

In the apartment house where she lives she has a room set apart for herself, and is a source of no annoyance, but rather of pleasure, to the other tenants. She opens the door of her room and pulls the window shades up and down. She moves her bed around to please herself. She would go in and out to please herself if she could, but as a precaution she is locked in.

Miss Dewey is a vegetarian by nature, but she has acquired a taste for one kind of meat, and that is pork. She loves all things sweet. The best way to win her everlasting friendship is to take her a box of candy.

She has an inordinate fondness for eggs and luxury. Although she is able to sit at the table and eat out of a plate like a real American lady, she prefers to be fed with a spoon. She loves her mistress dearly, and shows her affection for her by smothering her with kisses.

Dewey proves the deep amiability and true femininity of her nature in a curious way when she is temporarily banished from human society. She has a large rag doll in her room, and this

she hugs to her bosom with an expression of infinite tenderness. There is a sad side to this picture of a charming animal. She is not long to enjoy the freedom of the Boulevard and a fine New York apartment house. She is to be sent to the National Zoological Gardens, in Washington. Her mistress has decided that she must do this, because Miss Dewey is growing so large and exuberantly playful.

When this paper goes to press Miss Dewey will be already in the Zoo with a lot of low common bears.



PULLING DOWN
THE SHADE.

HER FAVORITE
TIPPLE

THE people who throng the Boulevard have lately been startled by the apparition of a bear indulging in violent exercise. We hear occasionally that a bear has been seen in the State, but a bear on the Boulevard is a different matter and deserves investigation.

This bear's conduct is most alarming. It attempts to make violent entry into houses, leaps into passing cabs, climbs lamp posts and does many other surprising things. Its manner is naturally calculated to frighten one unused to the perils of the wilderness.

UNCLE SAM'S GUNNERS NOT THE BEST SHOTS IN THE WORLD.

HERE comes a man from the West who brings facts and figures to show that our brave gunners are not the finest shots in the world. He has no desire to appear unpatriotic, but he is a stickler for facts, and does not want our boys in blue to receive an honor that is not due them.

As no actual comparisons of the gunnery in the United States navy with the gunnery in other navies have been published heretofore, it is interesting to read what this man has compiled from reliable information, even though we may be ready to pick flaws in what he claims to show. His comparison follows:

At the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago the United States vessels which played the most important part were the Oregon, Texas, Brooklyn, Indiana and Iowa. In addition were the Gloucester and numerous other unarmored ships, which did not materially affect the result of the battle. The number of hits made by the American gunners, according to the official report

made after an examination of the hulls of the Spanish ships, were as follows: Twelve and 13 inch shells, 3; 8-inch shells, 11; 6-inch shells, 5; 5-inch shells, 20; 4-inch shells, 8.

Up to the present time no detailed report has been given out as to the number of shells actually fired by the American fleet, but we have a statement from Captain Evans, of the Iowa, that the ammunition used by his ship was as follows: Twelve-inch shells, 31; 4-inch shells, 251; 6-pounders, 1,051; 1-pounders, 100.

Using the above figures as a basis and taking into consideration the duration of the action, a fair estimate of the total "inch-shell" ammunition (exclusive of "pounders") used by the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa, Indiana and Oregon would be as follows:

Shell.	No. of rounds fired.	No. of hits.	Percentage of hits.
Twelve and thirteen inch.	108	3	2.8
Eight-inch.	670	11	1.6
Six-inch.	418	5	1.2
Five-inch.	376	20	5.3
Four-inch.	251	8	3.2
Totals.	1,823	47	2.6

Thus we find an average percentage of hits to shells fired 2.6—not 26, but two and decimal six.

Now, admitting that gunnery in actual warfare is a somewhat different matter from gunnery practice, let us look at some foreign returns of gunnery practice from a reliable source.

The Channel squadron of the British navy is the most effective squadron of the British fleet. The newest and best ships are assigned to the Channel, and as new ones are completed the older ones pass on from the Channel to the Mediterranean service, and likewise from there to the China, North Atlantic and Pacific stations. At least, this has been the practice for a number of years past. We shall, therefore, not pick out the best branch of the British navy, but give below some accurate government returns of target firing outside of the Channel squadron during the year 1897, which you may compare with the preceding table:

Shells.	No. of rounds fired.	No. of hits.	Per Cent.
18.5-inch.	133	36	27.1
15-inch.	228	76	33.3
12-inch.	821	243	29.6
10-inch.	1,445	453	31.3
8-inch quick-fire.	609	326	53.5
4.7-inch quick-fire.	2,078	670	32.2
Totals.	5,781	1,821	31.5

Thus we find the average percentage of hits in 5,781 shells fired in the British navy was 31.5, and in 1,823 shells fired in the American fleet the percentage only 2.6.

A question that might be asked is as to the range and other conditions of the British firing. The range in all cases was from 1,000 to 2,500 yards above the average range of the American firing off Santiago.

Wonderful Cure for Opium and Morphine Habits.

UNTOLD thousands who are daily and nightly excited into brain-bewildering ecstasies enured by opium or morphine excesses, or who are plunged into the darkest and lowest abysses of despair, may take on new hope, for a cure is at hand.

A new and sure cure for the opium habit has been discovered. In hush, a plant indigenous to the everglades of Florida, exists one of the most perfect antidotes ever discovered for the various forms of the dreaded opium habit.

The plant is a dirty, whitish-green hue, and is about three inches long. At its apex is a ball-like, white formation. At the place where the flower should be is a slightly lobulated formation, resembling in many respects a small cauliflower.

The hush grows in moist and shady places, and may be found most frequently on the hummocks at the roots of cabbage palms.

According to Dr. W. W. Winthrop, the well-known specialist, the hush is of a low order of plants, above the mosses. In fact, Dr. Winthrop thinks it is a cryptogam.

While Dr. Winthrop hunted for it in many large hummocks in Florida he found it only in the Everglades.

From a fellow physician, Dr. McGregor, Dr. Winthrop learned that the hush was a perfect antidote for all snake bites, stings of insects and plant poisons.

But, most important of all, he found it a powerful antidote for narcotic poisons.

Dr. Winthrop says: "It is the most diffusible stimulant known, acting immediately. I have subjected the plant to various tests, and found it an infallible cure for the opium habit."

"It takes the place of opium or morphine. Supporting the patient fully, it is sedative, but not narcotic. It produces slight elation, but no somnolent effect."

"To use the illustration of one physician who cured himself of the opium habit with it, a habit of twenty-three years' standing, one who was using forty grains of morphine sulphate daily: 'It makes a man feel just as easy and comfortable as one feels after a satisfying meal. As soon as I learned its properties, I sent some of the hush plant to several doctors I know who used morphine. They one and all pronounced it a perfect success. I have never known of a failure when the patient wanted to be cured. In the hands of a careful physician, this remedy will be found efficient in the worst cases of drug addiction.'"

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INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

CAPTAIN JOHN R. THOMAS, Jr., who was promoted on the field of battle at La Quasima from a first lieutenant to the command of Troop L of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the Rough Riders, is the son of Judge Thomas, Governor of Indiana Territory, and was one of the first to volunteer his services in the famous cavalry regiment.

After Captain Capron was killed Lieutenant Thomas took command of Troop L, and while about to lead his men in a desperate charge on the Spanish forces he was shot down, receiving a Maudslayi bullet in his right leg below the knee.

He kept his eyes open during that famous march of the Rough Riders from Siboney to La Quasima and tells some interesting incidents connected with the battle of June 24.

"After we had gone about two miles on that trail," he says, "we came across the body of a dead Cuban, and after that we kept an especially sharp lookout. Troop L formed the advance guard, and we had skirmishers ahead of us, and to both the right and left."

"The skirmishers ahead of us were about

250 yards from the main body of our men, and it was one of these advance skirmishers who discovered the Spaniards. Thomas E. Isbell, a Cherokee from Vinita, I. T., was the one to make the discovery of the Spanish forces. He fired the first shot in that battle and dropped a Spaniard. Isbell was wounded seven times and then managed to walk back to the field hospital, two and a half or three miles away, to get his wounds dressed.

"Captain Capron showed great pluck on the field of battle, and refused to leave even when he was mortally wounded. We were at that moment deploying and lying down. He was struck in the left shoulder, the ball coming out of his abdomen. He lived one hour and fifteen minutes after being shot. He was taken back to the field hospital by some of our men. About thirty minutes after that a Maudslayi bullet struck me in the leg."

"A very touching incident happened during the fight. Captain McIntock was struck in the left leg, two Maudslayi bullets entering just above the ankle. A private who had been sick for some days, seeing Captain McIntock lying on the field, crawled up to him and, lying alongside of the Captain between the latter and the firing line, said: 'Never mind, Captain! I am between you and the firing line. They can't hurt you now.'"

SHIPPING GUNBOATS BY RAIL.



HERE the British Army is pushing its way up the desert Nile valley, it is achieving a most wonderful naval exploit. This is the carrying of gunboats along with the soldiers by railroad.

To take war ships ashore and overland seems like a comic opera campaign at first glance. But it is really a very serious and scientific method of waging war.

These gunboats, which are cut into sections and loaded upon freight cars, will be put together after the fashion of a portable canoe and launched on the river Nile. This is done to overcome that world-old obstacle, the cataracts of the Nile.

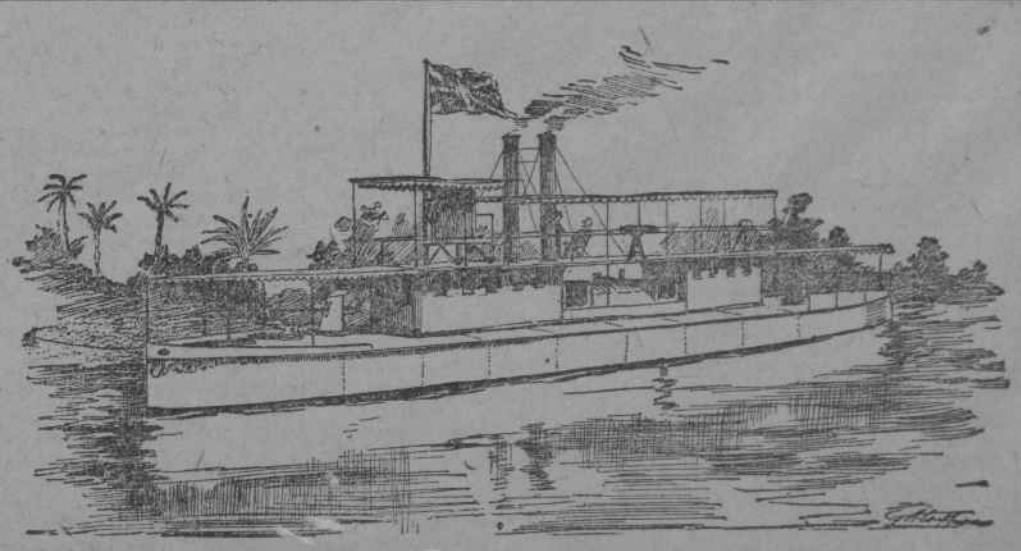
But these gunboats are no wooden scow-like affairs. They are up to date steel vessels. To carry one of them requires a whole train of a dozen flat cars. When put together they are 140 feet long, with a beam of 21 feet. Each one will carry 200 tons of material, at least two, three or six pound guns, and several smaller machine guns. Yet with this battery, formidable enough to turn loose on the Arabs along the river banks, these boats will draw but 1 foot 10 inches of water. They can glide into shallow pools and float nearly anywhere that a canoe can go.

They are flat-bottomed, with curved sterns and turbine propellers, thus employing every known device for operating in shallow waters.

With these gunboats the British expect to sweep the shores of the great river and the wide valley as clear of the enemy as a moving machine lays down a wheat field. They will even dislodge the wily native from behind distant hills by firing shells and shrapnel at long range.



English Gunboat in Sections on Railroad Train.



The Sectional Gunboat Fitted Together Again.